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(54) Title: PHENOLIC RESIN COMPOSITIONS WITH IMPROVED IMPACT RESISTANCE**(57) Abstract**

Phenolic siloxane composition are prepared by 1) combining phenol with an aldehyde and an alkoxy or silanol-functional silicone intermediate, 2) combining a phenolic novolac resin with a formaldehyde donor and an alkoxy or silanol-functional silicone intermediate or 3) combining a phenolic resole resin with an alkoxy or silanol-functional silicone intermediate. Catalysts to facilitate the formation of a phenolic resin, the condensation of the phenolic resin and the hydrolysis and/or condensation of the silicone intermediate can optionally be added. The resulting composition comprises an IPN of siloxane polymers and phenolic polymers and has flame, heat and chemical resistance equal to or exceeding conventional phenolic resins and improved impact resistance, tensile strength, flexural modulus and density.

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PHENOLIC RESIN COMPOSITIONS WITH IMPROVED IMPACT RESISTANCE

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to phenolic resin compositions useful in providing fire resistance, along with low smoke emission and low smoke toxicity, heat resistance, chemical resistance, and good abrasion and wear resistance in numerous applications. More particularly, the present invention relates to phenolic compositions modified with siloxane that, in addition to the excellent fire and heat resistance properties, etc. described above, provide improved impact strength and toughness, improved residual strength after fire exposure, improved flexural modulus, and improved resilience in phenolic foam.

Background of the Invention

Phenolic resins are the oldest of the synthetics, being formed early on by catalyzed reaction between phenol and formaldehyde. Phenolic resins are generally, but not exclusively, thermosetting in nature and are characterized by their excellent heat, flame and chemical resistance, good electrical properties, good resistance to moisture and oxygen, excellent adhesion to a wide variety of substrates, and low cost of production. The properties have led to widespread use of phenolic resins in such applications as wood and fiber bonding, bonded and coated abrasives, friction elements, binders for sand molds and cores in the foundry, structural and contact adhesives, industrial and decorative laminates, composites, and molding compounds and coatings to name a few.

Although cured phenolic resins have excellent physical properties of heat, flame and chemical resistance, phenolic resins are inherently hard and brittle and, therefore, have relatively poor impact resistance and flexibility. Phenolic resins produced by base catalyzed phenol and formaldehyde reaction, i.e., phenolic resoles, display a brittleness that is caused by a high cross-link density that exists throughout the polymeric structure by virtue of large numbers of methylol groups which participate in methylolation reactions.

The brittleness and lack of flexibility of such cured phenolic resins prevents their use in applications where it is desired that the structure formed by such resin, or substrate coated with such resin, be flexible or impact resistant to some degree. Substrates coated with such phenolic resins that are subjected to some degree of flexure or impact lose the heat, flame and chemical resistance afforded by the coating because such flexing or impact causes the brittle coating to break away and leaving the underlying substrate unprotected. Industry has for decades sought improved impact resistance of phenolic compositions.

1 Techniques are known for forming phenolic resin compositions having improved
flexibility when compared to the phenolic resin alone. One such example is by incorporating
wood flour, or other reinforcement ingredient, and pigments with other additives to provide
a moldable thermosetting phenolic composition having improved flexibility. However,
5 incorporating such reinforcing ingredients and additives to form such phenolic composition
have the effect of reducing the heat, flame and chemical resistance provided by the phenolic
resin alone. Accordingly, the ability to provide a flexible phenolic composition according
to the above technique represented a compromise between reduced heat, flame and chemical
resistance and increased flexibility. In applications where both flexibility and a high degree
10 of heat, flame and chemical resistance is required, such technique is not practical.

Another technique for forming a phenolic resin having improved flexibility is by
internal plasticizing. In this technique a percentage of the methylol groups are capped, i.e.,
esterified, by addition of an alcohol such as butanol. The alcohol preferentially reacts with
the methylol groups to give butoxy side chains to the resoles. Use of such technique reduces
15 high cross-link density and improves flexibility of the resulting cured phenolic resin by
lowering resin functionality. However, the improved flexibility acquired through such
technique is at the expense of reduced heat, flame and chemical resistance for the resulting
cured phenolic resin. Accordingly, such technique is not useful in providing a phenolic resin
that is both flexible and has a high degree of heat, flame and chemical resistance.

20 Additionally, phenolic resoles that are used to make molding compounds, laminates
and composites frequently contain high levels of entrained water. When heat is applied to
such resoles during the curing process the water vaporizes, leaving microvoids in the cured
article which can lower the tensile strength and flexural modulus of the resulting cured
phenolic resole resin, contributing further to the brittleness and nonflexibility of the cured
25 phenolic resole resin. These microvoids can also lead to increased moisture absorption via
a porous surface structure, and reduced chemical resistance of the cured phenolic resole
resin.

It is, therefore, desirable that a phenolic resin composition be prepared that displays
physical properties of good flexibility and impact resistance without reducing the properties
30 of heat, flame and chemical resistance inherent in the phenolic resin. It is also desirable that
the phenolic resin composition display decreased water retention during formation and,
thereby, display reduced microvoid formation during curing.

Brief Summary of the Invention

35 There are, therefore, provided in the practice of this invention phenolic compositions
prepared by using a sufficient amount of silicone intermediate to form phenolic siloxane
compositions having enhanced properties of flexibility and impact resistance in the cured
composition when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic compositions.

1 A first embodiment of the phenolic siloxane composition is prepared by combining a phenol or substituted phenol with, an alkoxy-or silanol-functional silicone intermediate, and an aldehyde. A second embodiment is prepared by combining a phenolic novolac resin with, an alkoxy or silanol-functional silicone intermediate, and a formaldehyde donor. A third
5 embodiment is prepared by combining a phenolic resole resin with, an alkoxy-or silanol-functional silicone intermediate. The ingredients in each of the embodiments react to form an interpenetrating polymer network of siloxane polymer and phenolic polymer, wherein the phenolic polymer includes Si-O groups in its backbone.

10 In the first embodiment, a catalyst selected from the group including acids and bases is used to facilitate formation of a desired phenolic novolac or phenolic resole resin from the phenol, or substituted phenol, and aldehyde ingredients. If desired, a catalyst can be used in the first, second or third embodiments to facilitate condensation of the newly-formed phenolic resin or phenolic resin starting material and can include acids, bases, and formaldehyde donors, depending on whether the phenolic resin formed or used as a starting
15 material is a phenolic resole or a phenolic novolac resin.

If desired, a sufficient amount of catalyst can be used in the first, second or third embodiments to facilitate hydrolysis and/or condensation of the silicone intermediate at low temperatures. The catalyst can include organometallic compounds, amine compounds and mixtures thereof. A preferred catalyst is a mixture of an organometallic compound and an
20 amine compound.

The phenol, aldehyde and silicone intermediate in the first embodiment; the phenolic novolac resin, formaldehyde donor and silicone intermediate in the second embodiment; the phenolic resole resin and silicone intermediate in the third embodiment; and any optionally desired catalysts are mixed together to form a phenolic siloxane composition having improved
25 properties of impact resistance, tensile strength, flexural modulus, and density when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic resin compositions. Additionally, the phenolic siloxane compositions have equal or better properties of flame, heat and chemical resistance when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic resin compositions.

30 Brief Description of the Drawings

These and other features and advantages will become appreciated as the same becomes better understood with reference to the specification, claims and drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a filament wound pipe comprising filament bonded with
35 a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to principles of this invention;

FIG. 2 is an isometric view of a filament reinforced steel pipe filament bonded with a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to principles of this invention;

1 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional side elevation of a wood composite board comprising a phenolic siloxane composition binder prepared according to principles of this invention;
 FIG. 4 is an isometric view of a piece of foam comprising a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to principles of this invention;
5 FIG. 5a is an isometric view of a brake lining comprising a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to principles of this invention;
 FIG. 5b is an isometric view of a clutch lining comprising a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to principles of this invention; and
 FIG. 6 is an isometric view of an abrasive grinding wheel comprising a phenolic siloxane composition binder prepared according to principles of this invention.
10

Detailed Description

 Phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention are prepared, generally speaking, by combining a phenol-containing ingredient with a sufficient amount of silicone intermediate, and can be prepared a number of different ways. One such way is by combining phenol with an aldehyde and a silicone intermediate. Another such way is to combine a phenolic novolac resin, already prepared by reacting phenol and an aldehyde, with a formaldehyde donor and a silicone intermediate. And still another such way is to combine a phenolic resole resin, already prepared by reacting phenol and an aldehyde, with a silicone intermediate. Phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention have enhanced properties of flexibility and impact resistance in the cured composition when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic compositions.
15
20

 Phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can optionally be prepared by using: (1) catalysts to reduce the reaction times and lower the reaction temperature associated with forming a phenolic siloxane composition; (2) additives and modifiers to enhance such properties as flow, flexibility and the like; and (3) using pigments and/or fillers to provide a desired color and/or consistency.
25

 Phenolic siloxane compositions formed, according to principles of this invention comprise an interpenetrating polymer network (IPN). IPNs of this invention are composed of chemically dissimilar crosslinking polymer chains; namely, siloxane polymer chains and phenolic polymer chains, which have substantially no chemical bonding therebetween. The siloxane and phenolic polymer chains are held together by permanent chain entanglements. It is to be understood that IPNs of this invention do not include compositions having solids or solid particles entrapped in a liquid or polymeric phase, such as solid silicon or siloxane particles trapped in a phenolic polymeric phase.
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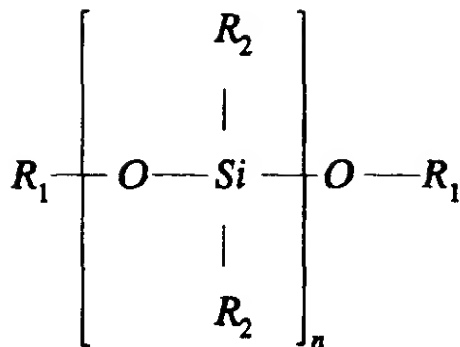
 A fey feature of compositions prepared according to principles of this invention is that the phenolic polymer chain of the IPN includes siloxane groups in its backbone. The siloxane groups are in the uncured prepolymer, when prepared in the original synthesis of

1 the phenolic siloxane, i.e., that formed from combining phenol and aldehyde, and are in the
cross-linked polymer, i.e., phenolic resole and phenolic novolac, in any case. The siloxane
groups are in the backbone of the phenolic polymer and do not just appear as side groups.
These groups are believed to contribute to the enhanced flexibility of the phenolic polymer
5 and make the siloxane containing phenolic polymer more impact resistant and flexible than
an unmodified phenolic polymer composition, without sacrificing chemical and heat
resistance.

In a first embodiment, a phenolic siloxane composition is prepared by combining
phenol or substituted phenol, with an aldehyde and a silicone intermediate. Although phenol
10 is a preferred starting material, substituted phenols such as ortho-cresols, meta-cresols, para-
cresols, xylenols, nonyl phenol, styreated phenols, bromo-phenols, catechol, para-tert-butyl
phenol, para-octylphenol, para-nonylphenol, paraphenylphenol, bisphenol A, resorcinol,
cashew nut shell liquid, and mixtures thereof can also be used. The choice of using phenol
or a substituted phenol as the starting material may depend upon the economics and
15 availability of the raw materials, the manufacturing process, or may depend upon the desired
properties for the resulting composition.

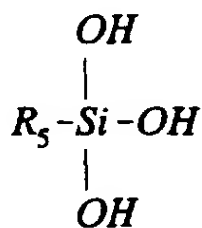
With respect to the aldehyde ingredient, formaldehyde is particularly preferred.
Suitable aldehydes and aldehyde donors other than formaldehyde that can be combined with
phenol, or substituted phenol, to prepare the phenolic siloxane composition include
20 acetaldehyde, paraldehyde, glyoxal, hexamethylene-tetraamine, and furfural. The amount
of aldehyde ingredient that is combined with the phenol determines the type of phenolic resin
that will be formed by the combination, e.g., whether a phenolic resole siloxane composition
or a phenolic novolac siloxane composition will be formed. Whether a phenolic resole or
phenolic novolac is desired can depend on the particular properties desired for the phenolic
25 siloxane composition. When the phenol ingredient is combined with a molar excess of
aldehyde and a silicone intermediate, the resulting reaction produces a phenolic resole
siloxane composition. When the phenol ingredient is combined with a molar deficiency of
aldehyde, the resulting reaction produces a phenolic novolac siloxane composition.

With respect to the silicone intermediate, alkoxy-functional and silanol-functional
30 silicone intermediates may be used to form the compositions of this invention. Silicone
intermediates as referred to in this invention are chemical polymer structures that have an
-Si-O- backbone and that are capable of undergoing further reaction, e.g., hydrolysis and/or
condensation to form a cured polymer structure. A preferred class of silicone intermediates
have the formula

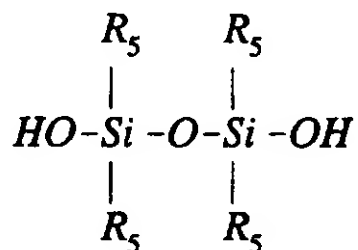


where each R_2 is independently selected from the group consisting of the hydroxy group, alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, and alkoxy groups having up to six carbon atoms, where each R_1 is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and aryl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms, and where n is an integer in the range of from 1 to 56, selected so that the average molecular weight of the silicone intermediate is from about 150 to about 10,000. It is believed that the molecular weight of the silicone intermediate selected may have an impact on the degree to which an IPN of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer is formed, and the proportion of siloxane groups that copolymerize with the phenolic polymer to form a continuous phase.

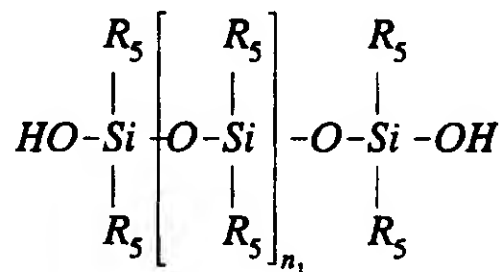
Another group of silicone intermediates can be represented by an hydroxyl (OH)-containing silicone material and includes those materials that have the OH group or groups attached directly to the silicon atom, such as the silanol materials having the general formulas



and

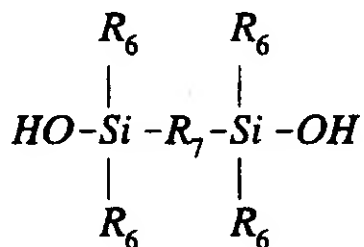


and



where each R_5 group may comprise a hydrocarbon radical selected from the group including alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or aralkyl radicals, and where n_1 may be an integer in the range of from about one to thirty.

Still another group of OH containing silicone materials are materials that comprise two or more OH groups attached to a silicon atom that have two or more silicon atoms attached through divalent organic radicals such as those having the general formula



where each R₆ group may comprise another OH group or may comprise a hydrocarbon radical selected from the group including alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, and alkaryl radicals, where R₇ may comprise a divalent organic radical selected from the group including methylene, polymethylene, arylene, polyarylene, cycloalkylene, and polycycloalkylene.

Methoxy functional silicone intermediates useful in this invention include, but are not limited to: DC-3074, DC-3037 from Dow Corning Corporation of Midland, Michigan; SY-231 (molecular weight approximately 1000) and MSE-100 from Wacker Silicone Corporation; and SR-191 from General Electric. Silanol-functional silicone intermediates generally have in the range of from about 0.5% to 6% by weight Si-OH. Commercially available silanol-functional silicone intermediates useful in this invention include, but are not limited to: Diphenylsilandiol (molecular weight approximately 216), Wacker Silicones SY-409 (molecular weight approximately 10,000) and SY-430; and the following materials from Dow Corning: DC804, DC805, DC806A, DC840, Z-6018, DC-1-2530, DC-6-2230, DC-1-0409, DC-1-0410 and laminating resins 2103, 2104 and 2106.

A preferred first embodiment of a phenolic novolac siloxane composition is prepared by combining phenol, or substituted phenol, an aldehyde such as formaldehyde, and a silicone intermediate. On the basis of a charge weight of one mole of phenol, the weight of formaldehyde will vary between 0.75 and 0.90 moles, and the weight of silicone intermediate will vary between 0.01 and 0.3 moles. The molar ratio of phenol to formaldehyde in a phenolic novolac resin is typically 1:0.75-0.90. Table 1 shows the typical molar ranges of silicone intermediates, having different molecular weights, used to prepare the phenolic novolac siloxane composition.

TABLE 1

SILICONE INTERMEDIATE	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	1 MOLE PHENOL AND 0.75 MOLE FORMALDEHYDE	1 MOLE PHENOL AND 0.90 MOLE FORMALDEHYDE
Diphenylsilandiol	216	0.01-0.3 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.3 mole silicone intermediate
SY-231	1,000	0.01-0.2 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.2 mole silicone intermediate
SY-409	10,000	0.01-0.05 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.05 mole silicone intermediate

A first preferred embodiment of a phenolic resole siloxane composition is prepared by combining phenol, or substituted phenol, an aldehyde such as formaldehyde, and a silicone intermediate. On the basis of a charge weight of one mole of phenol, the weight of formaldehyde will vary between 1 and 3 moles, and the weight of silicone intermediate will vary between 0.01 and 0.7 moles. The molar ratio of phenol to formaldehyde in a phenolic resole resin is typically 1:1 to 1:3. Table 2 shows the typical ranges of silicone intermediates having different molecular weights used to prepare the phenolic resole siloxane composition.

TABLE 2

SILICONE INTERMEDIATE	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	1 MOLE PHENOL 1 MOLE FORMALDEHYDE	1 MOLE PHENOL 3 MOLE FORMALDEHYDE
Diphenylsilandiol	216	0.01-0.7 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.3 mole silicone intermediate
SY-231	1,000	0.01-0.02 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.02 mole silicone intermediate
SY-409	10,000	0.01-0.05 mole silicone intermediate	0.01-0.05 mole silicone intermediate

For each of the above-described first embodiments of the phenolic novolac and phenolic resole siloxane composition, it is desired that in the range of from about 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the silicone intermediate be used. First embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition comprising less than about 0.5 percent by weight of the silicone intermediate may form a composition having good properties of heat, flame and chemical resistance, but may have physical properties of reduced flexibility and increased brittleness when compared with a composition comprising in the range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight silicone intermediate. First embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition comprising greater than about 35 percent by weight of the silicone intermediate may form a composition having properties of reduced heat, flame and chemical resistance, but improved flexibility and reduced brittleness when compared with a composition comprising in the range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight silicone intermediate.

In preparing first embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition, catalysts are used to form either a desired phenolic novolac or phenolic resole resin prepolymer. For example, when forming the phenolic novolac siloxane composition, a strong acid such as sulfuric acid, sulfonic acid, oxalic acid, or phosphoric acid is used to facilitate formation of the phenolic novolac resin prepolymer. When forming the phenolic resole siloxane composition, a strong base such as sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide or barium hydroxide is used to facilitate

1 formation of the phenolic resole prepolymer. In preferred first embodiments, a phenolic
novolac siloxane composition is prepared by using up to about five percent by weight acid
catalyst, and a phenolic resole siloxane composition is prepared by using up about five
percent by weight base catalyst.

5 Catalysts other than, and in addition to, those described above can optionally be used
in preparing first embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition to facilitate condensation
of the phenolic resin and silicone intermediate by reducing the time and/or temperature
associated with such reactions. Catalysts useful for facilitating condensation of the phenolic
resin and silicone intermediate are the same, and can be used in the same proportion, as
10 those described below that can optionally be used for preparing second and third
embodiments of phenolic siloxane composition, i.e., phenolic siloxane compositions formed
from starting materials comprising phenolic novolac resins and phenolic resole resins,
respectively.

First embodiments of the phenolic novolac and phenolic resole siloxane compositions
15 are prepared by first combining the phenol and silicone intermediate ingredients and then
adding the aldehyde ingredient to form an IPN of phenolic polymers, siloxane polymers, and
phenolic-siloxane polymers, i.e., phenolic polymers having Si-O Groups in the backbone of
the phenolic polymers. Combining phenol with the silicone intermediate, before adding the
aldehyde ingredient, is a key step in preparing first embodiments of the composition because
20 it ensures a desired degree of reaction between silanol groups of the silicone intermediate and
hydroxyl groups of the phenol ingredient. As discussed below, condensation reactions
between the silanol groups and the hydroxyl groups of the phenol ingredient is desired
because it introduces Si-O groups into the phenolic polymer, thereby providing enhanced
properties of impact strength and toughness in the cured composition. After the aldehyde is
25 added, the silanol groups react with the phenolic hydroxyl and/or methylol hydroxyl groups
of the newly-formed phenolic resole or novolac, i.e., low molecular weight phenolic resole
or novolac resin, further introducing Si-O groups into the phenolic resin to provide the
above-described enhanced properties.

After the ingredients are combined, the temperature of the combined mixture is
30 elevated to reduce reaction times associated with forming the phenolic siloxane composition.

For example, a first embodiment of the phenolic novolac siloxane composition can be
prepared by a batch process using a jacketed stainless-steel reaction vessel equipped with a
turbine blade or anchor-type agitator, a vapor condenser, and a temperature controller.
Typically, molten phenol is charged to the reaction vessel, the agitator is started and silicone
35 intermediate is added. An acid catalyst can be added after the silicone intermediate to
facilitate formation of the phenolic novolac polymer. Formalin (37-40 percent aqueous
formaldehyde) is then charged to the reaction vessel, either before raising the temperature,
or by controlled addition at elevated temperature. A vigorous condensation reaction ensues

1 which is highly exothermic. The condensation step is continued until the desired molecular
weight distribution has been achieved. During this time the mixture may become two phases
with separation of the resinous component. The actual reaction time will vary depending on
the desired molecular weight distribution, the use of one or more catalysts, pH, and aldehyde
5 to phenol to silicone intermediate mole ratios.

The ingredients are mixed together, during which time the phenol and silicone
intermediate react as described above, the phenol and aldehyde react to form a phenolic
resole or novolac, and the phenolic resole or novolac and silicone intermediate undergo
polycondensation, which polycondensation can optionally be accelerated by action of a
10 catalyst, as described below. During this time, any alkoxy-functional silicone intermediates
are hydrolyzed to form silanol-functional silicone intermediates, which both undergo
homopolymerization to form a siloxane polymer and copolymerize with the phenol and the
phenolic hydroxyls of the newly-formed phenolic novolac resin prepolymer to introduce Si-O
groups into its backbone.

15 Accordingly, the resulting composition comprises an IPN of phenolic novolac polymer
and siloxane polymer, and a continuous phase formed from the phenolic polymer having one
or more siloxane groups in its backbone. Hydrolysis of the alkoxy-functional silicone
intermediates can optionally be accelerated by action of a catalyst, as described below.
Alternatively, silanol-functional silicone intermediates can be used in the process which can
20 copolymerize directly with the phenol and newly-formed phenolic novolac resin prepolymer
without hydrolysis.

At the end of the condensation period, water, residual moisture, unreacted phenol and
low molecular weight species may be removed by atmospheric, vacuum or steam distillation.
It is important to note that the distillation step is carried out after the occurrence of
25 condensation reactions between the silanol groups of the silicone intermediate and the phenol
hydroxyl groups, and the phenolic resin hydroxyl groups and not before, as the presence of
substantial amounts of the silanol groups in conjunction with the phenol and newly-formed
phenolic resin is desired. The point at which distillation is stopped is usually determined by
taking a sample of the resin and measuring its melt viscosity. After the resin has cooled, it
30 can be treated in several ways. It can be sold in lump or flake form, compounded to form
molding powders, or it can be ground and blended with hexamine and other fillers.

As another example, a first embodiment of the phenolic resole siloxane composition
can be prepared by a batch process using the same equipment previously described for
preparing a first embodiment of the phenolic novolac siloxane composition. Typically,
35 molten phenol is charged to the reaction vessel, the agitator is started and silicone
intermediate is added. Alkaline catalysts may be added after the addition of the silicone
intermediate to facilitate formation of the phenolic resole polymer. Formalin is added and
the batch is heated. The initial reaction is exothermic. Condensation is usually carried out

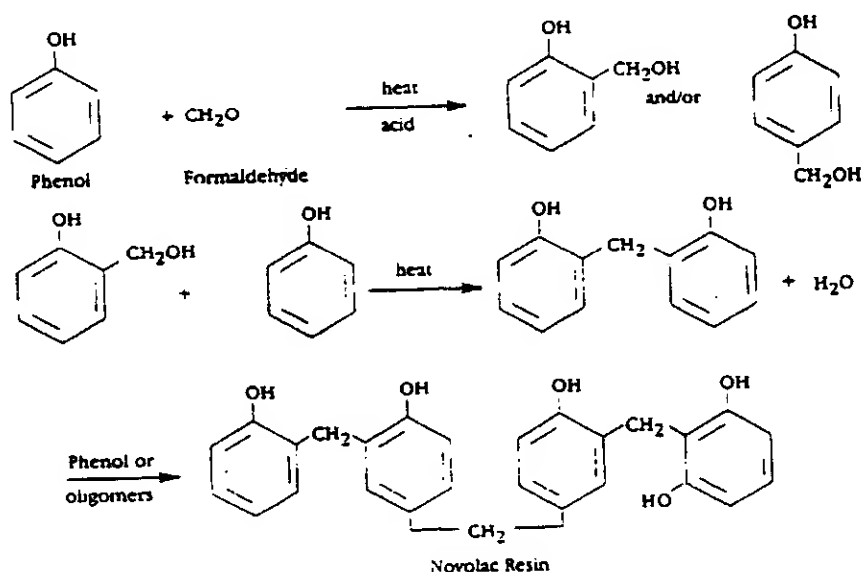
1 at atmospheric pressure and at temperatures in the range of from 60 to 100°C or at reflux.
Because phenolic resole siloxane compositions are themselves thermosetting, dehydration is
carried out quickly and at low temperatures so as to prevent over-reaction or gelation. The
end point is found by manual determination of a specific hot-plate gel time, which decreases
5 as resinification advances. Phenolic resole siloxane compositions can be refrigerated to
prolong their storage stability.

Second and third embodiments of a phenolic novolac resin and a phenolic resole
siloxane composition are prepared by using a phenolic novolac resin and phenolic resole
resin, respectively, as starting materials. Any type of phenolic resin can be used to prepare
10 the phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention and is ultimately selected based on the
intended end use application. Suitable phenolic resins can include those based on phenol,
substituted phenols like para-cresol, xlenol, bisphenol A, paraphenylphenol, para-tert-butyl
phenol, para-t-octyl phenol and resorcinol. The phenolic resin can be prepared by combining
a suitable phenol with an aldehyde, such as those previously described in the first
15 embodiment. The fundamental synthesis reaction of phenolic resins may proceed in one of
two ways, depending upon the ratios of the two primary reactants, i.e., phenol and aldehyde,
and depending on the pH or the mixture.

As discussed above, phenolic resins prepared by combining a phenol and aldehyde are
generally classified in one of two classes, phenolic novolac resins or phenolic resole resins.
20 Phenolic novolac resins are thermoplastic materials and are made by heating phenol with a
deficiency of formaldehyde(usually a formalin) in the presence of an acidic catalyst
(frequently oxalic acid or sulfuric acid). It is desired that the formaldehyde/phenol mole
ratio (F/P) be less than one, otherwise crosslinking and gelation will occur during
manufacture. The reaction is strongly exothermic. The phenolic novolac resin forming
25 reaction can be represented as shown below.

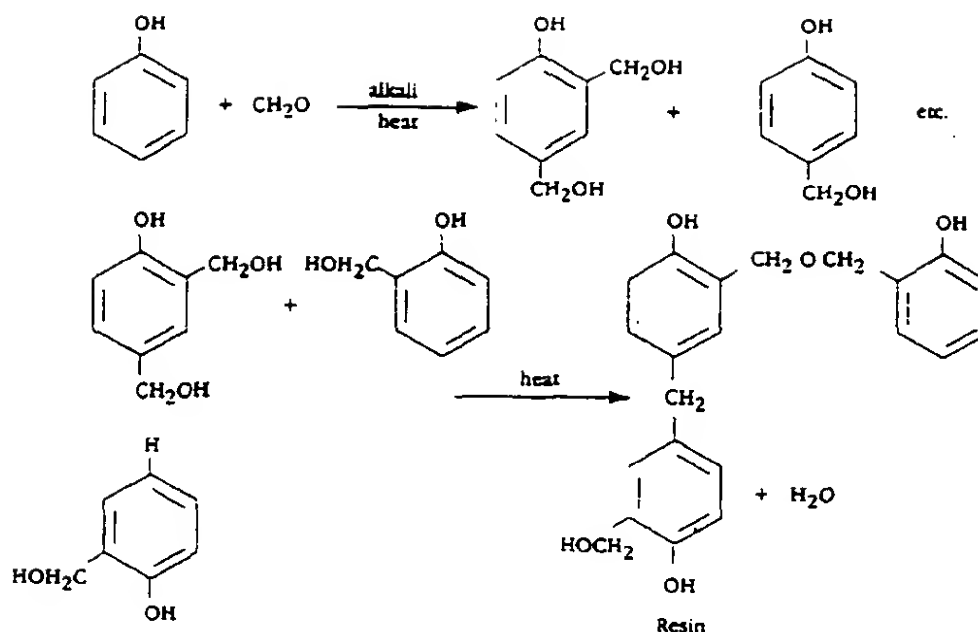
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The reaction proceeds by first the formation of phenolic alcohols and second the condensation of the phenolic alcohols, which occurs rapidly with excess phenol to form relatively short chain phenolic polymers, e.g., comprising in the range of from two to ten phenolic rings, in which the phenolic rings are linked together by methylene groups. Phenolic novolacs are thermoplastic resins, comprise little methylol functionality, have molecular weights in the range of from about 125 to 5000, and display glass transition temperatures in the range of from 45°C to 100°C. Phenolic novolacs do not condense further by themselves unless additional formaldehyde or other reactive materials, i.e., formaldehyde donors such as hexamethylenetetramine, are added. Although most of the cross-linkages in the phenolic novolac are methylene bridges, benzylamine structures have also been identified.

Phenolic resole resins are thermosetting resins, often referred to as one-stage resins. They are prepared by heating phenol with formaldehyde (usually as formalin) using an alkaline catalyst (usually caustic soda for water-soluble resins and ammonia or an amine for electrical grade laminating resins). The formaldehyde to phenol mole ratio (F/P) is greater than one. The phenolic resole forming reaction is represented as shown below.



During reaction, methylation of the phenol occurs with little condensation. The resulting phenol alcohols may condense together under these conditions to give polymers with ether as well as with methylene bridges between the phenolic rings. More importantly, the reaction produces phenolic polymers that also bear many pendant methylol groups. Depending upon the type of phenolic raw material, and the extent to which the reactions are allowed to proceed, the resoles can cover a wide spectrum of possible structures and may be liquid or solid, water soluble or insoluble, alkaline or neutral, slow curing or highly reactive. Typical phenolic resoles have molecular weights in the range of from 150 to 2000.

Phenolic resoles will self condense with heat to form a cross-linked phenolic polymer without the addition of any other curing agent. If desired, however, an acid catalyst may be used to reduce the curing time. Suitable optional catalysts include inorganic acids such as phosphoric, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, and organic acids such as paratoluene sulfonic and phenyl sulfonic acids. Proprietary inorganic and organic acids which liberate the active acid functionality on heating can also be used. If desired, phenolic resoles can also be cured using an optional base catalyst, such as proprietary magnesium oxides and the like.

Any phenolic resin, e.g., phenolic novolac or resole, can be used to prepare second and third embodiments, respectively, of the phenolic siloxane compositions according to principles of this invention. The particular phenolic novolac or resole that is selected is based largely on the end use application, the desired physical and chemical properties of the final product, and the methods of application or processing techniques that will be used.

1 For example, in preparing a composite such as a glass-reinforced structure using a filament winding process, a low viscosity phenolic resole prepared from phenol and formaldehyde could be used for optimum wetting of the glass and high final glass content. Medium viscosity resoles could be used for fabricating compositions by a molding process.
5 Fabrication of a glass reinforced composite by pultrusion requires the use of a phenolic resole with a high level of a sulfonic acid catalyst for very fast cure rates.

For example, in designing a heat cured coating used for lining the interior of a chemical storage tank, or for lining an interior of cans and drums, one could use a phenolic or substituted phenolic heat reactive resole. Such resole can be used, often in combination
10 with an epoxy resin, for optimum resistance to chemicals and corrosion. For example, ambient temperature curing metal primers can be prepared from a phenolic resole and an inorganic (e.g., phosphoric, sulfuric or hydrochloric) acid or organic (paratoluene sulfonic or phenyl sulfonic) acid combined immediately prior to application.

For example, phenolic resins that are used to make molding compounds are primarily
15 novolacs which are combined with 5 to 15% hexamethylenetetramine as a curative agent. These materials are compounded with glass fibers, mineral extenders, rubber modifiers, etc. in a pulverized or pelletized form which is used to fabricate various articles by compression, transfer, centrifugal and injection molding processes.

The solid phenolic novolacs found most useful in this invention are prepared from any
20 of the phenols and aldehydes previously described and have molecular weights in the range of from about 400 to 5000 with glass transition temperatures in the range of from about 40°C to 90°C. Phenolic resoles found most useful in this invention have molecular weights in the range of from about 300 to 3000, solids contents from 50 to 90% by weight, and may contain from 2 to 20% by weight free phenol or substituted phenol and from 1 to 10% by
25 weight water.

Manufacturers of suitable phenolic resins include: B.P. Chemical Division of British Petroleum of Barry U.K.; the Packaging and Industrial Products Division of Borden, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio; the Durez Division of Occidental Petroleum of Dallas, Texas; Georgia-Pacific Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia; Neste Resins Corporation of Eugene,
30 Oregon, as well as a number of other small producers. Some preferred phenolic resins include B.P. Chemical's Cellobond J2018L and J2027L, Borden's SL-898 phenolic resole, and Georgia-Pacific's GP5018 phenolic resole.

A second embodiment of the phenolic siloxane composition, prepared according to principles of this invention, comprises greater than about 50 percent by weight of the
35 phenolic novolac resin, and preferably comprises in the range of from about 50 to 95 percent by weight of the phenolic novolac resin. A third embodiment of the phenolic siloxane composition comprises greater than about 65 percent by weight of the phenolic resole resin, and preferably comprises in the range of from about 65 to 99.5 percent by weight.

1 A phenolic siloxane composition comprising less than about 50 percent by weight of
the phenolic novolac resin, or less than about 65 percent by weight of the phenolic resole
resin, may form a composition having reduced properties of heat, flame and chemical
resistance when compared with a composition comprising the preferred percent range of the
5 particular phenolic resin. A composition comprising greater than about 95 percent by weight
of the phenolic novolac resin, or greater than about 99.5 percent by weight of the phenolic
resole resin will form a composition having good heat, flame and chemical resistance, but
having reduced flexibility, and increased brittleness when compared with a phenolic siloxane
composition comprising the preferred percent range of the particular phenolic resin.

10 With respect to the silicone intermediate, those silicone intermediates previously
described for preparing the first embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition are also
used to prepare the second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane compositions.
Second and third embodiments of a phenolic siloxane composition may each comprise in the
range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the alkoxy-functional or silanol-functional
15 silicone intermediate.

In the second embodiment, a phenolic novolac siloxane composition is prepared by
combining a phenolic novolac resin with a formaldehyde donor and a silicone intermediate.
Suitable formaldehyde donors include aqueous formaldehyde solutions, paraform, trioxane,
hexamethylenetetramine and the like, a preferred material being hexamethylenetetramine.
20 A second embodiment of the phenolic novolac siloxane composition may comprise in the
range of from about 3 to 15 percent by weight of the formaldehyde donor.

A phenolic novolac siloxane composition comprising less than about 3 percent by
weight of the formaldehyde donor may form a composition having a low degree of cross
linking and having a slow curing time when compared with a composition comprising in the
range of from 3 to 15 percent by weight of the formaldehyde donor and, therefore, may
25 display physical properties of reduced heat, flame and chemical resistance. A phenolic
novolac siloxane composition comprising greater than about 15 percent by weight of the
formaldehyde donor may form a composition having a high degree of cross linking and
having a faster curing time when compared with a composition comprising in the range of
from 3 to 15 percent by weight of the formaldehyde donor, thus, making working with and
30 application of the composition to form structures and/or coatings difficult.

In the third embodiment, a phenolic resole siloxane composition is prepared by
combining a phenolic resole resin with a silicone intermediate. If desired, either an acid or
base catalyst can optionally be used to reduce reaction time associated with finally curing the
resin. Suitable inorganic acid catalysts that can optionally be used in the third embodiment
35 include phosphoric, hydrochloric, and sulfuric acids. Suitable organic acids that can
optionally be used in the third embodiment include paratoluene sulfonic and phenyl sulfonic
acids. Suitable base catalysts for curing phenolic resoles include various forms of barium

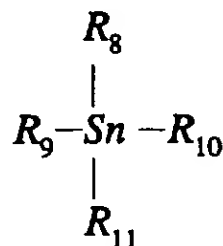
1 and magnesium oxide, and the like. Commercially available proprietary acid type catalysts also useful in this invention are available from British Petroleum Chemicals under the trade name Phencat 381 and Phencat 382. Other proprietary catalysts include Borden RC-901, a diphenyl phosphoric acid ester supplied from Dover Corp., having the product name
5 Doverphos 231L, and Georgia-Pacific's GP3839 and GP308D50.

A third embodiment of the phenolic resole siloxane composition may comprise up to about 15 percent by weight of the optional acid or base catalyst or curing agent. A phenolic resole siloxane composition comprising greater than about 15 percent by weight of the acid or base catalyst may form a composition having a high degree of cross linking and rapid
10 curing time when compared with a composition prepared without the catalyst or using less than 15 percent by weight acid or base catalyst, thus, making working with and application of the composition to form structures and/or coatings difficult. If desired, the second embodiment may optionally comprise up to about 15 percent of the optional acid or base catalyst to further reduce the curing time.

15 If desired, the first, second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane compositions may each optionally comprise a sufficient amount of catalyst to reduce the reaction time and reduce the reaction temperatures associated with condensing the silicone intermediate and copolymerizing it with the phenolic polymer during formation of the phenolic siloxane composition. It is to be understood that the use of such catalyst is optional
20 and is not required to prepare the first, second, and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane compositions according to principles of this invention, as a reduction in reaction time can alternatively be achieved without such catalyst by using elevated reaction temperatures.

Suitable catalysts are selected from the group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, and mixtures thereof. Combinations of an organometallic compound with an amine compound are preferred, when desired, for catalyzing hydrolysis and/or
25 condensation of the silicone intermediate. Useful organometallic compounds include metal driers well known in the paint industry such as zinc, manganese, cobalt, iron, lead and tin octoate, neodecanates and naphthenates, and the like. Organotitanates such as butyl titanate
30 and the like are also useful in the current invention.

A preferred class of organometallic compounds useful as a catalyst is organotin compounds which have the general formula



1 where R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, and alkoxy groups having up to 11 carbon atoms, and where any two of R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are additionally selected from a group consisting of inorganic atoms consisting of halogen, sulfur and oxygen.

5 Organotin compounds useful as catalysts include tetramethyltin, tetrabutyltin, tetraoctyltin, tributyltin chloride, tributyltin methacrylate, dibutyltin dichloride, dibutyltin oxide, dibutyltin sulfide, dibutyltin acetate, dibutyltin dilaurate, dibutyltin maleate polymer, dibutyltin dilaurylmercaptide, tin octoate, dibutyltin bis (isooctylthioglycolate), butyltin trichloride, butylstannoic acid, dioctyltin dichloride, dioctyltin oxide, dioctyltin dilaurate, dioctyltin oxide, dioctyltin dilaurate, dioctyltin maleate polymer, dioctyltin bis (isooctylthioglycolate), dioctyltin sulfide, and dibutyltin 3-mercapto propionate.

15 The first, second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition may comprise up to about five percent by weight of the organometallic catalyst. A phenolic siloxane composition comprising greater than about five percent by weight of the organometallic compound may form a composition having a high degree of flexibility when compared with a composition formed without the catalyst or comprising less than about five percent by weight organometallic compound, because of increased hydrolysis and/or condensation reactions by the silicone intermediate. Additionally, a phenolic siloxane composition prepared without the organometallic catalyst may require longer time and/or higher temperature to achieve a desired condensation reaction than for a phenolic siloxane composition with the organometallic compound.

20 With respect to the amine compound, preferred amine compounds for optionally catalyzing the hydrolysis and/or condensation reactions of the silicone intermediate have the general formula



30 where R_{12} and R_{13} are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, aryl, and alkyl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms, and where R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, and hydroxyalkyl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms.

35 Suitable amine compounds useful as catalysts include dimethyl methanolamine, ethylamino ethanol, dimethyl ethanolamine, dimethyl propanolamine, dimethyl butanolamine, dimethyl pentanolamine, dimethyl hexanolamine, methylethyl methanolamine, methylpropyl methanolamine, methylethyl ethanolamine, methylethyl propanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, methyldiethanolamine, triethanolamine, diethanolamine, and

1 ethanolamine. Preferred amine compounds include dimethyl ethanolamine and ethyl aminoethanol.

5 If desired, the organometallic compound and amine compound can each be used independently to form a phenolic siloxane composition. However, it has been discovered that when combined, the organometallic compound and amine compound act synergistically to catalyze the curing process, thereby reducing the curing time further and/or reaction temperatures greater than that observed by using either the organometallic or amine catalyst alone. Accordingly, if desired under the circumstances, it is preferred that an organometallic compound be used in combination with an amine compound to catalyze both the formation of hydroxide by hydrolysis of the silicone intermediate, in the event that an alkoxy-functional silicone intermediate is used, and polymerization by condensation of both the alkoxy and silanol-functional silicone intermediate. An exemplary organometallic and amine compound combination is dibutyltin diacetate and ethyl aminoethanol. Dibutyltin diacetate, when combined with the amine, reacts synergistically to catalyze the curing process. Although it is believed that the synergistic effect of the organotin compound and the amine compound is mechanistic in character, the exact mechanism is not known.

15 An unexpected effect of combining an organometallic compound and amine compound to prepare phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention is an improvement in processability. Phenolic resole siloxane/latent-acid catalyst-type compositions prepared by using an organometallic and amine catalyst display increased pot-lives and comparable or decreased cure times when compared to non-organometallic/amine catalyzed compositions. Increasing the latent acid catalyst level during the preparation of such compositions has, in fact, resulted in phenolic resin compositions with cure times comparable to straight phenolic resole/latent acid catalyst systems, but with significantly longer pot-life. The exact mechanism for the unexpected improvement in the processability of the resulting composition is not known but is believed to be related to neutralization of the latent acid catalyst by the amine compound.

25 The first, second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition may comprise up to about five percent by weight of the amine catalyst. A phenolic siloxane composition comprising greater than about five percent by weight of the amine compound may form a composition having a greater degree of flexibility when compared with a composition prepared without using an amine compound or using less than five percent by weight amine compound because of increased hydrolysis and/or condensation of the silicone intermediate. Additionally, a phenolic siloxane composition prepared without the amine catalyst may require longer time and/or higher temperature to achieve a desired condensation reaction than for a phenolic siloxane composition with the amine catalyst.

35 A preferred ratio of organometallic compound to amine compound, when used together as the catalyst, is approximately one to one. Therefore, the first, second and third phenolic

1 siloxane compositions may comprise up to about 10 percent by weight combined
organometallic and amine catalyst. Accordingly, a phenolic siloxane composition prepared
by combining an organometallic and amine catalyst, and an optional acid or base catalyst may
5 comprise up to about 25 percent by weight catalyst. Preferred first, second and third
phenolic siloxane compositions may comprise catalyst in the range of from 5 to 25 percent
by weight of the total composition.

Water may be present in the form of an aqueous phenolic resole or in the form of an
aqueous formaldehyde. For example, the phenolic resole may comprise in the range of from
3 to 12 percent by weight water, and the formaldehyde may comprise formalin, which is
10 approximately 37-40 percent aqueous formaldehyde. When an alkoxy-functional silicone
intermediate is used to prepare the compositions, water is desired to promote the hydrolysis
of the alkoxy groups. This water can be present in the phenolic composition or absorbed
from the air during processing. However, it is to be understood that phenolic siloxane
compositions prepared according to principles of this invention can be prepared without
15 added water, or in the absence of any type of solvent. A nonaqueous phenolic resole or
phenolic novolac, i.e., a phenolic resole that does not comprise added water, can be used in
the event that a silanol-functional silicone intermediate, rather than an alkoxy-functional
silicone intermediate, is used to prepare the composition, as hydrolysis of the silicone
intermediate is not required.

20 The first, second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane composition can
result in the formation of phenolic resins having very low or zero water content, which
provides improved fire stability and processing characteristics. The silicone intermediate
functions as a reactive diluent to give a stable product with generally low viscosity.

Second and third embodiments of the phenolic siloxane compositions are prepared by
25 combining in the above-mentioned proportions a phenolic novolac or resole resin with a
methoxy or silanol-functional silicone intermediate. The phenolic resin and silicone
intermediate are kept together for a desired period of time, e.g., one hour, to ensure that a
sufficient degree of condensation reactions occur between the silanol groups of the silicone
intermediate and the phenolic hydroxyl groups, thereby introducing a desired amount of Si-O
30 groups, i.e., siloxane substitution, into the phenolic resin. This is done before
copolymerization of the phenolic resin.

A formaldehyde donor is added in the second embodiment. If desired, the catalyst for
the phenolic resin and the catalyst for the silicone intermediate, i.e., the organometallic
compound and/or the amine compound, can optionally be added to reduce reaction and cure
35 time and reduce reaction temperature.

The ingredients are mixed together until uniform, during which time the phenolic resin
undergoes polycondensation to form a phenolic polymer, which polycondensation is aided by
the formaldehyde donor in the second embodiment, and which polycondensation can

1 optionally be accelerated by action of the catalyst, i.e., an acid or base, in the third
embodiment. During this time, the alkoxy-functional silicone intermediates continue to
undergo hydrolysis, forming silanol-functional silicone intermediates. The silanol-functional
silicone intermediates both polymerize, to form a siloxane polymer, i.e., the siloxane
5 polymer chain of the IPN, and condense with the phenolic polymer to further introduce Si-O
groups in the phenolic polymer.

Hydrolysis of the alkoxy-functional silicone intermediates can optionally be accelerated
by catalytic action of the organometallic compound and the amine compound. Accordingly,
the resulting composition comprises a IPN of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer,
10 wherein the phenolic polymer has siloxane groups in its backbone. A phenolic siloxane
composition prepared in this manner may have a pot life in the range of from 1 to 3 hours,
depending on the particular ingredients selected and their proportions.

Alternatively, a phenolic siloxane composition according to principles of this invention
may be prepared as a three component system (absent added water) by combining, in the
15 proper proportions, the silicone intermediate and any optional organometallic compound and
amine compound in a first container, which can be stored until just before use. The phenolic
resin is stored in a second container, and the formaldehyde donor in the second embodiment
and any optional catalyst for the phenolic resin can each be stored in separate third containers
that are combined with the silicone intermediate mixture in the first container just before use
20 to form the composition. For example, in the construction of a glass filament phenolic pipe
the components of each container can be combined using a meter-mixing dispensing machine,
which pours or pumps the mixed material into a holding tank through which the glass
filament is passed.

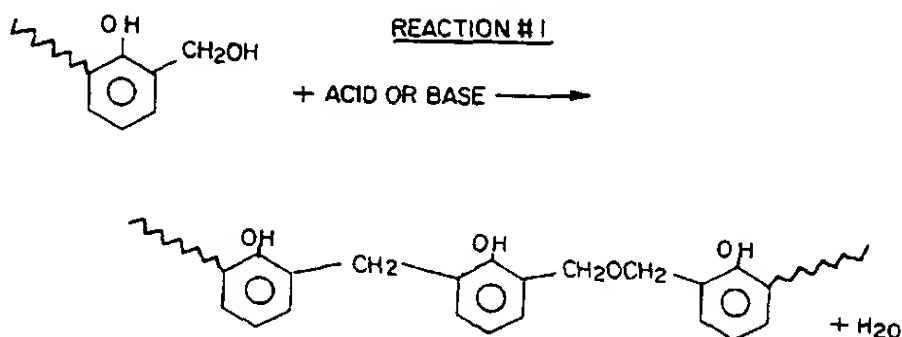
While not wishing to be bound by any particular theory or mechanism, it is believed
25 that the phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention are produced in the following
manner. In preparing a first embodiment of a phenolic siloxane composition by using a
phenol, aldehyde and a silicone intermediate as the starting ingredients, it is theorized that
either a phenolic resole or phenolic novolac may be formed according to well established
principles disclosed by P. W. Kopp, *Phenolic Resins, Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and*
30 *Engineering*, Vol. 11, 2d ed., pgs. 45-95 (1988), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In preparing a first embodiment, it is theorized that silanol groups from the silicone
intermediate react with the phenol hydroxyl groups when the two ingredients are combined,
thereby introducing Si-O groups into the phenol ingredient. After the aldehyde ingredient
is added to the mixture, silanol groups continue to react with the phenolic hydroxyl groups
35 and/or phenolic methylol hydroxyl groups of the newly-formed, i.e., low molecular weight,
phenolic resin. Because silanol groups are present during the homopolymerization of the
phenolic resin, they continue to react with the phenolic hydroxyl and/or methylol hydroxyl
groups, thereby continuing to introduce Si-O groups into the phenolic resin. The silanol

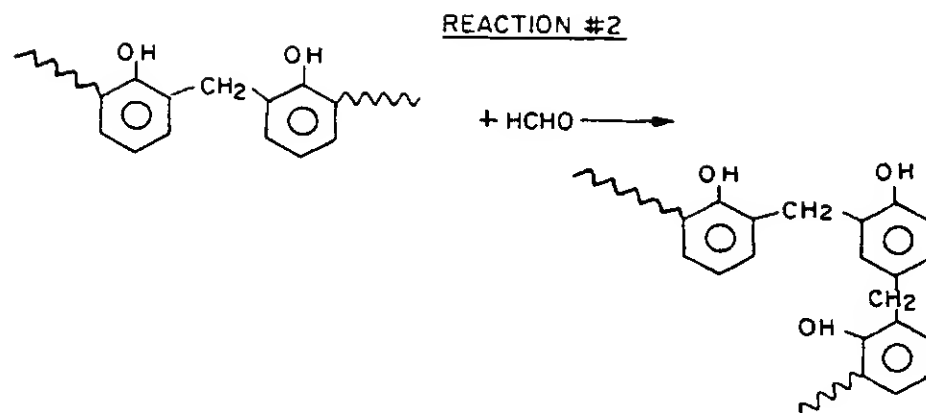
groups of the silicone intermediate also react with silanol groups of other silicone intermediates, forming a siloxane polymer.

The mechanism by which such reactions are believed to occur are similar to those mechanisms discussed below and illustrated in Reactions 1-6. However, it is to be understood that reaction mechanisms other than those specifically described and illustrated may be responsible for introducing siloxane into the phenolic polymer of the first embodiment. Additionally, it is theorized that such other reaction mechanisms may produce phenolic siloxane structures different than those specifically described and illustrated.

In forming a third embodiment of a phenolic resole siloxane composition, using an optional acid or base catalyst to cure the phenolic resole, the phenolic resoles undergo polymerization with other phenolic resoles to form a cured phenolic resole as illustrated below in Reaction No. 1.

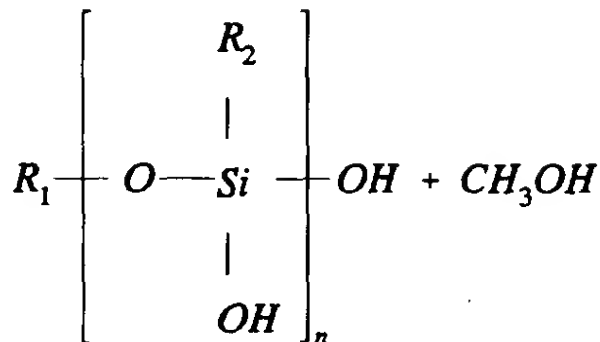
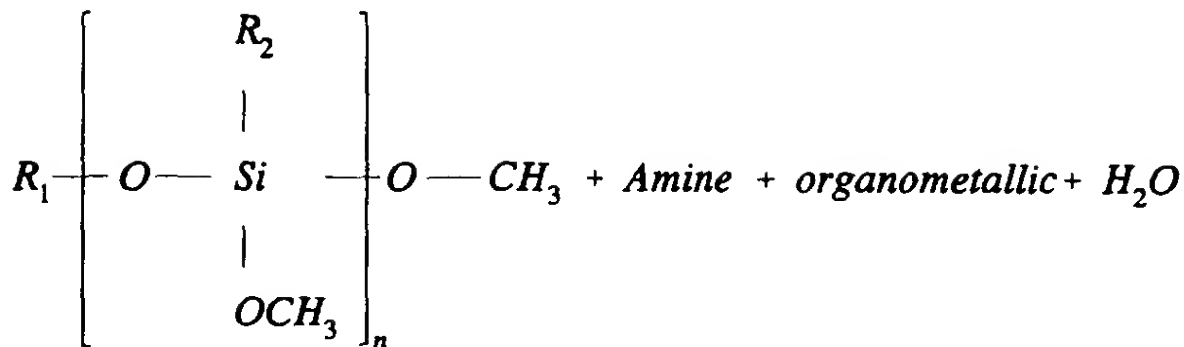


In forming a second embodiment of a phenolic novolac siloxane composition, the phenolic novolacs undergo polymerization with other phenolic novolacs and formaldehyde, or a formaldehyde donor, to form a cured phenolic novolac as illustrated below in Reaction No. 2. It is believed that most of the bridges between the phenol groups are methylene, but benzylamine structures have also been identified.

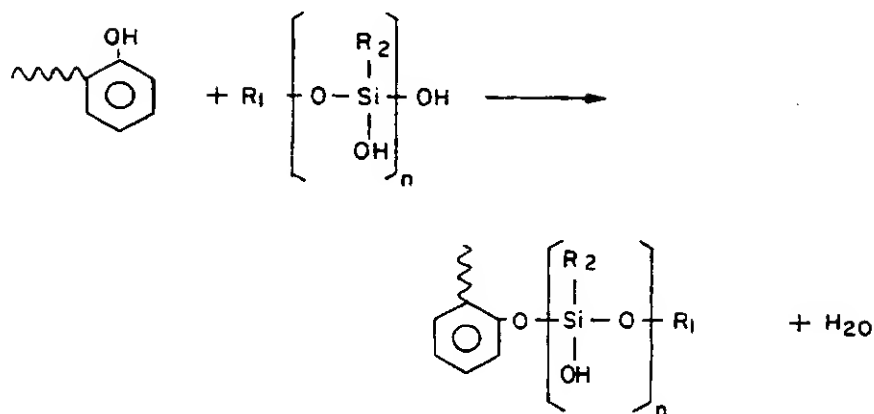


The exact mechanism of formaldehyde addition to the phenol group of the phenolic novolac and subsequent polymerization, however, is still not clearly understood.

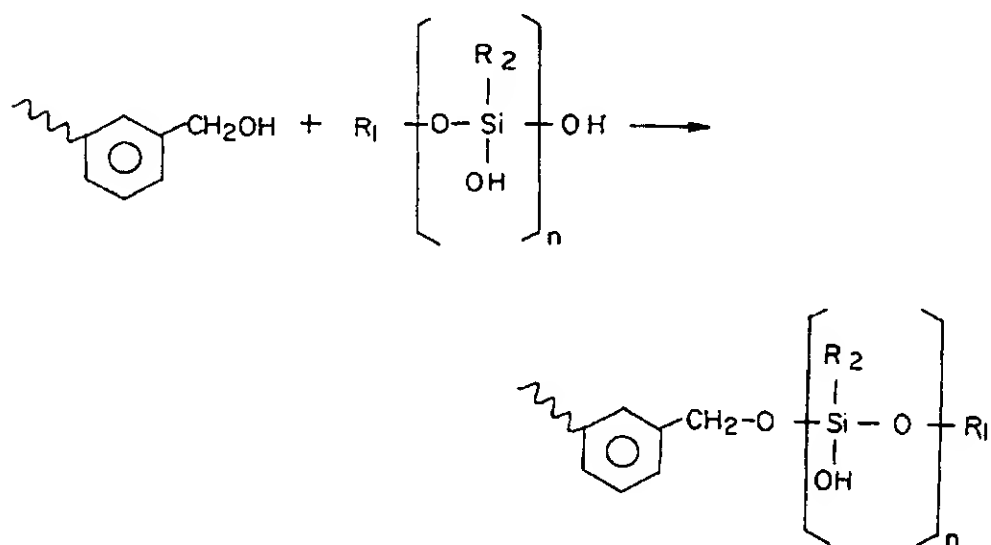
If an alkoxy-functional silicone intermediate is used in combination with a phenolic novolac or resole and an optional organometallic/amine catalyst to prepare the second and third embodiments of the composition, respectively, hydrolysis of the silicone intermediate to form a silanol-functional silicone intermediate and an alcohol is believed to occur first as illustrated in Reaction No. 3 below.



The silanol groups of either the hydrolyzed alkoxy-functional silicone intermediate or the silanol-functional silicone intermediate can react with the phenolic prepolymer according to many different mechanisms. In one mechanism, the silanol groups undergo condensation reactions with the phenolic hydroxyls of the cured phenolic resin to introduce Si-O groups into the phenolic polymer, as illustrated in Reaction No. 4 below.

REACTION #4

The silanol group of the silanol-functional silicone intermediate may also react with phenolic methylol hydroxyl groups to introduce Si-O groups into the phenolic polymer, as illustrated in Reaction No. 5 below.

REACTION #5

1 The condensation reactions of the silicone intermediate with the phenolic resin
 prepolymer illustrated in Reaction Nos. 4 and 5 are believed to be responsible for the
 improved properties of impact resistance, tensile strength, and flexural modulus displaced by
 the phenolic siloxane composition.

5 The silanol groups of the silicone intermediate also undergo condensation with silanol
 groups of other silicone intermediates to form a siloxane prepolymer. The siloxane
 prepolymer may undergo condensation reactions with the phenolic prepolymer, as discussed
 above, or may undergo polycondensation reactions with siloxane prepolymers to form a
 cross-linked polysiloxane network, as illustrated in Reaction No. 6 below.

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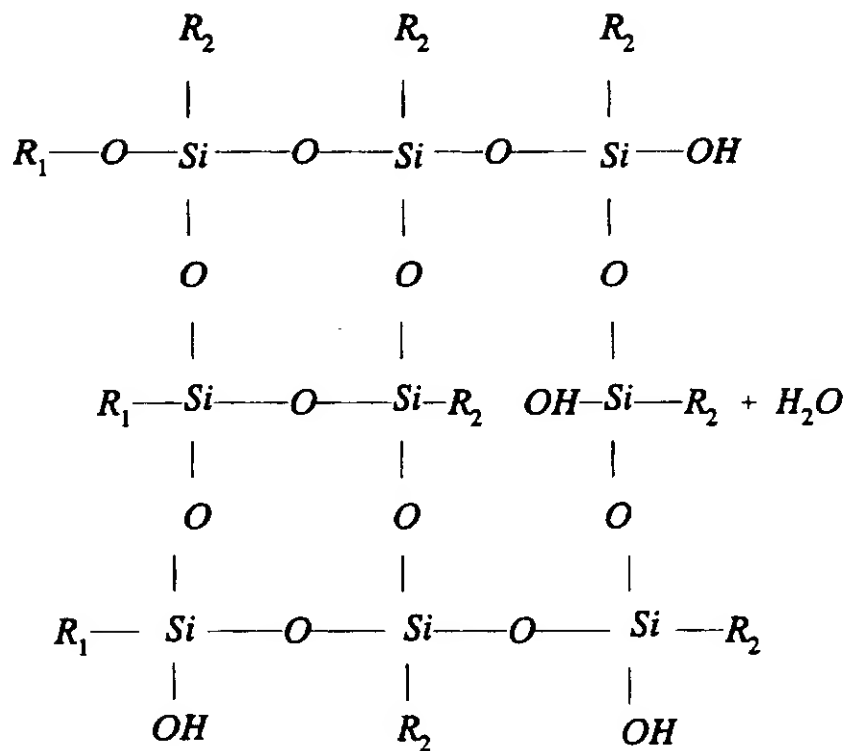
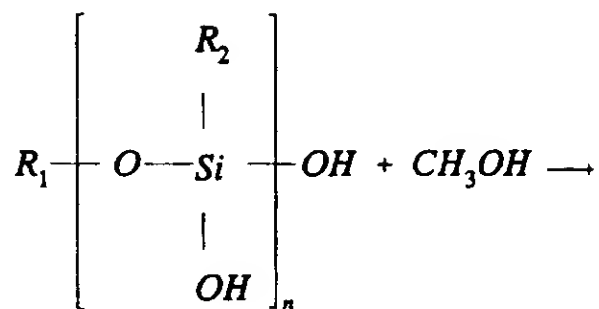
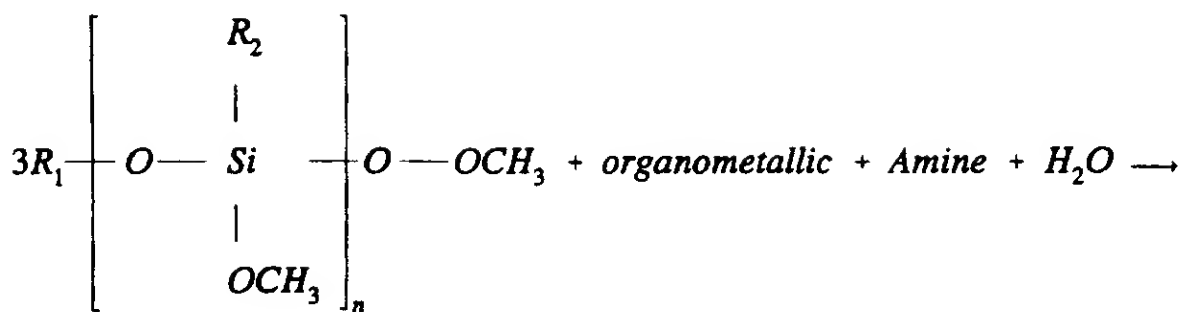
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Reaction #6

1 Accordingly, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention comprise an IPN
consisting of siloxane polymer, phenolic polymer, wherein the phenolic polymer has Si-O
groups in its backbone. The siloxane polymers of the composition may also be cross linked
5 with other siloxane polymers. Additionally, crosslinking may also take place to some extent
between phenolic polymers and/or between phenolic and siloxane polymers.

It is believed that the improved properties of impact strength and flexibility of the
phenolic siloxane compositions are due to: (1) the presence of siloxane as a linear polymer,
forming an IPN of siloxane polymers and phenolic polymers; (2) the presence of siloxane as
a copolymer in the phenolic polymer; and (3) the presence of siloxane polymer in a cross-
10 linked form.

Features and advantages of phenolic siloxane compositions prepared according to
principles of this invention are better understood with reference to the following examples.

Table 3 lists the ingredients that were used to form two inch (50 mm.) inside diameter
glass reinforced pipes that were prepared, using a conventional filament winding process,
15 from both an unmodified phenolic resole resin (Example 1), and from a third embodiment
of the phenolic resole siloxane composition (Examples 2 and 3). Table 4 summarizes tested
properties for each of the pipes identified as Example 1, 2 and 3 in Table 3.

20 **TABLE 3**

INGREDIENTS	EXAMPLE 1		EXAMPLE 2		EXAMPLE 3	
	PBW	1%	PBW	1%	PBW	1%
Cellobond J2027L (phenolic resole resin)	100	91	85	70	85	70
Phencat 381 (phenolic resin catalyst)	10	9	14	11	14	11
DC-3074 (silicone intermediate)	--	--	15	12	--	--
Hydrolyzed DC-3074 (silicone intermediate)	--	--	--	--	15	12
Dibutyltin diacetate (catalyst)	--	--	4	3	4	3

TABLE 3

INGREDIENTS	EXAMPLE 1		EXAMPLE 2		EXAMPLE 3	
	PBW	1%	PBW	1%	PBW	1%
Ethylamino ethanol (catalyst)	--	--	4	3	4	3
Pot life (hours)	1.5		2.5		2.5	

TABLE 4

PROPERTIES OF CURED PIPE	EXAMPLE 1	EXAMPLE 2	EXAMPLE 3
Specific gravity	1.85	1.95	1.96
Glass content (wt. %)	73.1	74.0	72.2
Outside diameter (in.)	2.709	2.418	2.408
Thickness (in.)	0.159	0.164	0.159
Short-term burst pressure (psi)	3,500	4,100	4,200
Hoop stress (psi)	25,000	28,180	29,700
Impact strength (2 lb. steel ball)	24"	48"	60"
Flame test	pass	pass	pass

1 Example 1

An unmodified phenolic pipe was prepared by combining BP Cellobond J2027L (phenolic resole) with Phencat 381 (latent acid catalyst).

5 Example 2

10 A phenolic pipe was formed from a phenolic resole siloxane composition according to a third embodiment this inventions prepared, using the same phenolic resole and latent acid catalyst as used in Example 1, with the addition of 15 percent by weight DC-3074 (a methoxy functional silicone intermediate from Dow Corning with an average molecular weight of 1400 and a methoxy content of 15-25 percent), four percent by weight dibutyltin diacetate (organometallic silicone intermediate catalyst), and four percent by weight ethylamino ethanol (amine silicone intermediate catalyst). The ingredients were combined and blended together by conventional means to form a homogeneous mixture.

15 Example 3

20 A phenolic pipe was prepared in the same manner as Example 2 with the exception that prehydrolyzed DC-3074 was used in place of non-prehydrolyzed DC-3074. Prehydrolyzed DC-3074 was prepared by charging 3640 grams of the DC-3074, 153.4 grams deionized water, 153.4 grams methanol, 220 grams xylene and 16.25 grams glacial acetic acid to a 5000 milliliter round bottomed flask equipped with heating mantel, stirrer and condenser. The mixture was heated to reflux and held for approximately two hours. The flask was then fitted with a distillation head and receiver, and distillate was collected until the pot temperature reached 300°F (150°C). The resulting product, prehydrolyzed DC-3074, was a viscous, slightly turbid liquid.

25 About 4000 grams of each phenolic siloxane composition was prepared and mixed in a one gallon can and then transferred to a holding tank. Glass roving was passed through the phenolic siloxane composition and wound around a hollow steel mandrel on a reciprocating process pipe machine to the desired thickness. Each pipe was then cured for about 30 minutes at 140-190°F (60-88°C) by passing a steam/water mixture through the hollow mandrel. The pipe was then stripped from the mandrel and post cured about two hours at 250°F (120°C).

30 The compositions of Examples 2 and 3, i.e., the phenolic resole siloxane compositions formed according to the third embodiments of this invention, each had a pot life of about 2-1/2 hours, compared to a pot life of about 1-1/2 hours for the unmodified phenolic resin composition of Example 1. Glass reinforced pipes made from the phenolic siloxane compositions of Examples 2 and 3 also demonstrated significantly higher short term burst pressure, hoop stress and impact strength than that of glass reinforced pipes formed from the unmodified phenolic resin of Example 1.

1 Specifically, the pipes made according to Examples 2 and 3 illustrate the dramatic
increase in impact strength that can be achieved when using the phenolic siloxane
compositions of this invention to make pipe, when compared to the conventional phenolic
pipe of Example 1. In comparing these Examples, one sees that the impact strength for the
5 pipes of Examples 2 and 3 was more than twice that of the pipe of Example 1, demonstrating
the benefits that result from using a sufficient amount of silicone intermediate to form a
phenolic composition according to principles of this invention.

10 Additionally, the phenolic siloxane compositions of Examples 2 and 3 displayed higher
specific gravities than the composition of Example 1, indicating the formation of a
composition having reduced foaming and reduced microporosity. The exact mechanism for
this effect is not understood. However, it is believed that the silicone intermediate reacts with
some of the water in the phenolic resole before it is volatilized during the cure process to
reduce the level of entrained water, thereby reducing microvoid formation. A Reduced
microvoid formation results in the cured phenolic resole having an increased tensile strength
15 and flexural modulus, thereby contributing to an increased impact resistance.

20 Reduced microvoid formation also results in the production of a cured product having
a reduced water absorption. It is believed that the presence of siloxane in the phenolic
siloxane composition, in addition to providing enhanced impacts strength and flexibility, may
make the cured composition hydrophobic. A phenolic composition having reduced
microvoid, and an associated reduction in water absorption, may be desirable for making
products useful in electrical insulation applications where exposure to water may occur. An
example of such an application is for electric train third rail cover composites constructed
according to Mil Spec M14G.

25 No deleterious effect on the fire resistance of phenolic siloxane pipe was observed.
All three systems passed a five-minute, 1000°C jet flame test without burning. Accordingly,
phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention provide the above-identified advantages and
improvements without detracting from the flame, heat and chemical resistance inherent in the
phenolic resin. These examples clearly indicate the advantages and improvements imparted
by the phenolic siloxane compositions of the present invention.

30 Table 5 summarizes the results of chemical resistance testing on castings that were
formed from an unmodified phenolic resole and from third embodiments of phenolic resole
siloxane compositions prepared according to principles of this invention.

TABLE 5

WEIGHT IN GRAMS	EXAMPLE 4	EXAMPLE 5	EXAMPLE 6
Cellobond J2027L (phenolic resole)	150	150	150
DC-3074 (silicone intermediate)	0	15	30
Phencat 381 (phenolic catalyst)	12	21	21
Dibutyltin diacetate (catalyst)	0	1.4	1.4
Ethylamino ethanol (catalyst)	0	1.2	1.8
37% HCl (180°F)	6.6521g	5.6433g	5.5134g
Dried weight	6.3483g	5.5378g	5.5728g
wt. gain/loss	-4.567%	-1.869%	+1.077%
50% NaOH (180°F)	5.5000g	6.2269g	6.5439g
Dried weight	5.2278g	6.3208g	7.0039g
wt. gain/loss	-4.949%	+1.508%	+7.029%
30% HNO ₃ (80°F)	5.7074g	6.676g	6.0638g
Dried Weight	1.286g	Dissolved	Dissolved
wt. gain/loss	-0.77467849		
50% H ₂ SO ₄ (180°F)	6.292g	5.9112g	5.6498g
Dried weight	6.0008g	5.6563g	5.5082g
wt. gain/loss	-4.628%	-4.312%	-2.506%
Ethanol (140°F)	5.6487g	6.475g	5.3084g

TABLE 5

WEIGHT IN GRAMS	EXAMPLE 4	EXAMPLE 5	EXAMPLE 6
Dried weight	6.4175g	5.4117g	5.5435g
wt. gain/loss	+13.610%	-16.422%	+4.429%
50% Acetic acid (180°F)	5.5196g	5.8308g	4.8967g
Dried weight	5.2912g	5.8939g	4.9778g
wt. gain/loss	+2.55%	+1.68%	+1.66%
Distilled H ₂ O (180°F)	5.3084	6.0035	5.5134
Dried weight	5.2869	6.0021	5.4446
wt. gain/loss	-0.41	-0.02	-1.25%

Examples 4-6

In Example 4, a casting has been formed from a composition comprising a conventional unmodified phenolic resole. Examples 5 and 6 are castings formed from a phenolic siloxane composition according to a third embodiment of this invention, using the same chemical ingredients as that previously described for Examples 2 and 3. Each formulation was mixed in a plastic beaker at ambient temperature and then poured into 12" x 1" (30 x 2.5 cm.) steel molds to a height of about 5/16 inch (8 mm.). The castings were cured one hour at 150°F (65°C), followed by five hours at 250°F (120°C). Each casting was then cut into two-inch (5 cm.) lengths and allowed to cure for one month at 70°F (21°C) and at 50 percent relative humidity. Each two-inch length of casting was weighed on an analytical balance and immersed into the test chemical. After two weeks immersion at the indicated temperature, the samples were removed, rinsed and dried for one hour at 250°F (120°C) before reweighing.

Surprisingly, the test results of Examples 4, 5 and 6 show that castings formed from the third embodiment of the phenolic resole siloxane composition exhibit improved chemical resistance to organic and inorganic acids, alkali and alcohol, over that of the unmodified casting formed from the phenolic resole alone.

1 Phenolic siloxane compositions prepared according to principles of this invention
display improved physical properties of flexibility, impact resistance, and flexural modulus
without affecting the physical properties of heat, flame and chemical resistance inherent in
the phenolic resin. Additionally, phenolic siloxane compositions prepared according to
5 principles of this invention have reduced microvoid formation and, therefore, densities closer
to theoretical density when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic resin
compositions, probably due to reaction by the silicone intermediate with water in the phenolic
resole to reduce the amount of entrained water.

 Phenolic siloxane compositions prepared according to principles of this invention also
10 display improved coatability onto substrates, or as an underlying substrate, when compared
to non-siloxane containing phenolic resin compositions. The improved coatability is believed
to be due to the presence of silanol groups in the composition, which provide an enhanced
bonding source for the composition when it is used either as a coating applied to a substrate,
or as a substrate to support a coating. Phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can
15 be used in the same manner as conventional phenolic resins to form structures, e.g., castings,
coatings, e.g., coatings on glass reinforced pipe*, and the like.

Example 7

 A first embodiment of the phenolic resole siloxane composition was prepared by
20 charging approximately 385 grams molten phenol to a 1000 ml, three neck, round bottomed
flask equipped with heating mantle. The flask was heated to approximately 125°F (52°C),
and approximately 60.4 grams of SY-231 (silicone intermediate) and 7.7 grams of 50 percent
sodium hydroxide was added while stirring. The combined ingredients were held at a
temperature in the range of from about 120°F to 130°F (49°C to 54°C) for approximately
25 60 minutes. Approximately 370 grams of 50 percent formaldehyde was added to the mixture
and the temperature was increased over a period of about 20 minutes from approximately
126°F to 190°F (52°C to 87°C) to approximately 20 minutes. The temperature was then
adjusted and held at a temperature in the range of from about 185°F to 195°F (85°C to
90°C) for a period of about 90 minutes. A vacuum of approximately 15 mmHg was applied
30 to the mixture, at a temperature in the range of from about 140°F to 200°F (60°C to 93°C),
and distillate was removed and collected over a 40 minute period.

 The phenolic resole siloxane composition formed in this manner had a Brookfield
viscosity of approximately 28,000 centipoise at 77°F (25°C), a water content of between two
and three percent by weight, a weight average molecular weight by gel permeation
35 chromatography (GPC) of less than about 580.

1 Example 8

5 A first embodiment of the phenolic novolac siloxane composition was prepared by charging approximately 517 grams of molten phenol to a 1000 ml, three neck, round bottomed flask equipped with heating mantle. Approximately 61 grams of SY-231 (silicone intermediate) was added to the molten phenol and stirred for one hour at a temperature of approximately 150°F (65°C). Approximately 15 grams of oxalic acid was added to the mixture and stirred for five minutes. Molten formaldehyde (50 percent solution) was added to the mixture and the flask was heated to a temperature of approximately 205°F (96°C) over a 20 minute period. The mixture was held at a temperature of approximately 205°F (96°C) for a period of five hours. A vacuum of approximately 10 mmHg was applied to the mixture. Distillate was removed and collected for a period of approximately two hours, causing the temperature to rise to about 350°F (176°C). The flask was cooled to a temperature of approximately 230°F (110°C), at which time the vacuum was released and the product was discharged into a suitable container.

15 The phenolic novolac siloxane composition formed in this manner had an ICI melt viscosity at 266°F (130°C) (spin 4105 at 12,000 sec⁻¹) of approximately 3 Poise, a weight average molecular weight by GPC of approximately 3102, and a number average molecular weight of approximately 1543.

20 Phenolic siloxane compositions prepared according to principles of this invention can be used in the same manner as conventional phenolic resins to provide, in addition to the inherent fire resistance, heat resistance, chemical resistance, abrasion and wear resistance, improved properties of impact strength, toughness, flexural modulus, resiliency.

25 For example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used in the construction of composites. Composites, are understood to refer to a multi-phase system or structure comprising a binder material and a reinforcing material, that combine to produce some structural or functional properties not present in any individual component. The phenolic siloxane composition can be used in part or in whole as the binder in such composite, while the reinforcing materials may be in the form of fibers, particles, metal strips, wood and the like that are bonded to, or bonded together by, the binder.

30 Phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used in the construction of composites such as fiber-reinforced plastics, in the form of moldings, sections and the like used in the automotive, mass transit, building and construction, aerospace and defense, and mining and tunnelling industries, to provide improved properties of flexibility, impact resistance, and toughness. Specific examples of such composites pipes 10 having reinforcing fibers or filaments, as illustrated in FIG. 1. Such pipes can be formed from windings of filament formed from glass, Kevlar (aromatic polyamide), carbon, graphite or the like, or combinations thereof, as described in Examples 1-3, that are bonded with a phenolic siloxane composition of this invention. As described above in Examples 1-3, the use of a phenolic

1 siloxane composition of this invention to form filament wound pipes provide improved hoop stress and impact resistance over pipe formed from an unmodified phenolic resin.

5 The phenolic siloxane composition can also be used in the construction of filament-reinforced steel pipe 12, such as that illustrated in FIG. 2, that is formed from a combination of steel windings and filament windings bonded with a phenolic siloxane composition of this invention.

10 As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used as a binder in building board applications, such as in the construction of wood composite board 14 such as plywood, particle board, and waferboard/oriented strandboard, as illustrated in FIG. 3, to provide improved flexibility and moisture resistance.

15 As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used in the production of foam 16, as illustrated in FIG. 4, to improve resiliency and water resistance. Such a foam can be made from the following four components: (1) the phenolic siloxane composition; (2) a blowing agent; (3) a cell control agent/surfactant; and (4) an acid hardener/catalyst. The surfactant is often incorporated into the resin, thus reducing the number of ingredients to be mixed when foaming to three. Chemically, the foaming process depends on an exothermic reaction between the phenolic siloxane composition and acid hardener. The heat evolved boils the volatile blowing agent (e.g., Freon or pentane) which has been dispersed in the form of fine droplets within the phenolic siloxane composition.

20 The phenolic siloxane composition is thus blown into a foam, which, on the completion of its rise, cures into a rigid thermoset material. Such foams are used for insulation where fire retardency is also required, i.e., in mass transit cars, commercial aircraft, and the like. Foam made from a phenolic siloxane composition displays enhanced resiliency and flexibility, thereby facilitating installation of the foam without breakage.

25 As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used as a binder in the construction of friction material composites, such as brake linings 18 for brake shoes and pads for automobiles and the like, as illustrated in FIG. 5a, and clutch linings 20 for clutch discs used in automobiles and the like, as illustrated in FIG. 5b. In such applications, use of the phenolic siloxane compositions provides enhanced toughness and impact resistance.

30

35 As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used with natural rubber and a wide range of synthetic rubbers to act as a rubber reinforcing agent in such applications as cements, adhesives, conveyer belting, hoses, and footwear. Use of a phenolic siloxane composition enhances the flexibility and toughness, and reduces the moisture content of such materials.

As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used alone or blended together with other materials to form wash primers, industrial coatings, paints and/or varnishes, having properties of improved coatability, flexibility, impact

1 strength, toughness, and reduced moisture content when compared to conventional non-siloxane containing phenolic resins.

As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used as a binder in the production of felt insulation, such as upholstery padding, mattress
5 components, cushioning material for packaging material, and automotive padding, and thermal insulation, such as glass and mineral fibers. Use of a phenolic siloxane composition in such applications provide properties of enhanced flexibility, thereby facilitating installation of such insulation without fear of breakage or significant changes in fire retardency.

As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used as
10 binders in the manufacture of bonded abrasives, such as grinding wheels 22, cut-off wheels and the like, as illustrated in FIG. 6, and coated abrasives, such as abrasive papers, cloths, and discs. Use of a phenolic siloxane composition in such applications provides improved properties such as impact resistance and toughness.

As another example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used as
15 binders for high quality silica sands in the manufacture of cores and molds for casting a number of metals. Use of a phenolic siloxane composition in such application provides cores and molds having enhanced properties of toughness, flexibility, impact resistance, and reduced moisture content.

For example, phenolic siloxane compositions of this invention can be used in the
20 manufacture of electrical, mechanical, and decorative laminates comprising layers of phenolic siloxane composition-coated substrates bonded together by means of heat and pressure. Use of a phenolic siloxane composition in such application provides physical properties of enhanced impact resistance, flexibility and toughness, and reduced moisture content.

Although but limited embodiments of phenolic siloxane compositions have been described
25 herein, many modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, phenolic siloxane compositions according to principles of this invention may be prepared other than as specifically described herein.

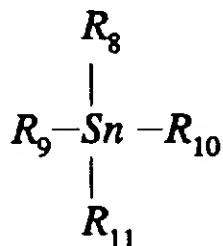
1 **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

- 5 1. A phenolic siloxane composition comprising an interpenetrating polymer network of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer.
2. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 1 comprising Si-O groups in the phenolic polymer.
- 10 3. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 2 wherein the composition is free of silicon-containing solid particles.
4. A phenolic siloxane composition prepared by combining:
 a phenolic compound selected from the group consisting of phenol, ortho-cresols, meta-cresols, para-cresols, nonyl phenols, styreated phenols, bromo-phenols, catechol, para-
15 tert-butyl phenol, para-octylphenol, para-nonylphenol, paraphenylphenol, bisphenol A, resorcinol, and mixtures thereof;
 an aldehyde;
 an acid or base; and
 a silicone intermediate;
20 wherein the composition comprises an interpenetrating polymer network of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer.
5. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 4 wherein the phenolic polymer has Si-O groups in its backbone.
- 25 6. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 4 comprising in the range of from 1 to 3 moles of aldehyde, and in the range of from 0.01 to 0.7 moles silicone intermediate per 1 mole of phenol.
- 30 7. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 4 comprising a sufficient amount of catalyst to facilitate processing and curing the composition at a temperature less than about 100°C.
- 35 8. The phenolic siloxane composition as recited in claim 7 wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases, and mixtures thereof.

9. A composite having a resin component comprising a phenolic siloxane composition prepared according to claim 4.

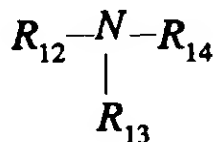
10. A phenolic siloxane composition prepared by combining:
phenol with a silicone intermediate to form a mixture, and adding to the mixture;
an aldehyde;
an acid or base;
a silicone intermediate; and
a catalyst selected from the group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases, and mixtures thereof;
wherein the composition comprises an interpenetrating polymer network of siloxane polymer and phenolic polymer, and wherein the phenolic polymer has Si-O groups in its backbone.

11. The composition as recited in claim 10 wherein the catalyst is a mixture of an organometallic compound and an amine compound, and wherein the organometallic compound is an organotin compound having the formula



where R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, and alkoxy groups having up to 11 carbon atoms, and where any two of R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are additionally selected from a group consisting of inorganic atoms consisting of halogen, sulfur and oxygen.

12. The composition as recited in claim 11 wherein the amine compound has the formula



1 where R_{12} and R_{13} are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, aryl and alkyl groups having up to twelve carbon atoms, and where R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl and hydroxyalkyl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms.

5 13. A composite having a resin component comprising the composition prepared according to claim 10.

10 14. A phenolic siloxane composition prepared by combining:
a phenolic resole resin;
a silicone intermediate; and
a catalyst to facilitate forming an interpenetrating polymer network of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer, wherein the phenolic polymer includes Si-O groups in its backbone.

15 15. The composition as recited in claim 14 comprising greater than 65 percent by weight of phenolic resole resin based on the total composition.

20 16. The composition as recited in claim 14 comprising silicone intermediate in the range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the total composition.

17. The composition as recited in claim 14 wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases and mixtures thereof.

25 18. The composition as recited in claim 17 wherein the catalyst is a mixture of an organometallic compound and an amine compound.

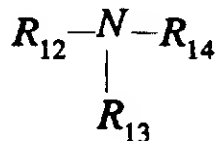
30 19. The composition as recited in claim 18 wherein the organometallic compound is an organotin compound having the formula



where R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, and alkoxy groups having up to 11 carbon atoms, and where any two of R_8 , R_9 ,

1 R_{10} and R_{11} are additionally selected from a group consisting of inorganic atoms consisting of halogen, sulfur and oxygen.

5 20. The composition as recited in claim 18 wherein the amine compound has the formula



10 where R_{12} and R_{13} are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, aryl and alkyl groups having up to twelve carbon atoms, and where R_{14} is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl and hydroxyalkyl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms.

15 21. The composition as recited in claim 14 comprising catalyst in the range of from 5 to 25 percent by weight of the total composition.

22. A composite having a resin component comprising the composition prepared according to claim 14.

20 23. A phenolic siloxane composition prepared by combining:
a phenolic resole resin;
a silicone intermediate; and
a catalyst to facilitate processing and curing the composition at temperatures below
25 100°C, wherein the phenolic resole resin and silicone intermediate react to form an interpenetrating network of siloxane polymer and phenolic polymer, wherein the phenolic polymer includes Si-O groups in its backbone, and wherein the composition comprises greater than about 65 percent by weight of the phenolic resole resin based on the total composition.

30 24. The composition as recited in claim 23 wherein the composition is free of silicon-containing solid particles.

35 25. The composition as recited in claim 23 comprising silicone intermediate in the range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the total composition.

26. The composition as recited in claim 23 wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases and mixtures thereof.

1 27. The composition as recited in claim 26 wherein the catalyst is a mixture of an
organometallic compound and an amine compound, and wherein the composition comprises
catalyst up to 10 percent by weight of the total composition.

5 28. A composite having a resin component comprising the composition prepared
according to claim 23.

29. A phenolic siloxane composition prepared by combining:
a phenolic novolac resin;
10 a formaldehyde donor;
a silicone intermediate; and
a catalyst to facilitate forming a thermoset interpenetrating polymer network
comprising a siloxane polymer and a phenolic polymer, wherein the phenolic polymer has
Si-O groups in its backbone.

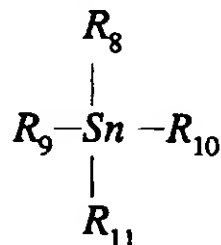
15 30. The composition as recited in claim 29 wherein the composition is free of
silicon-containing solid particles.

31. The composition as recited in claim 29 comprising silicone intermediate in the
20 range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the total composition.

32. The composition as recited in claim 29 wherein the catalyst is selected from the
group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases and mixtures
thereof.

25 33. The composition as recited in claim 32 wherein the catalyst is a mixture of an
organometallic compound and an amine compound.

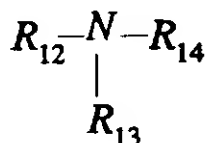
30 34. The composition as recited in claim 33 wherein the organometallic compound
is an organotin compound having the formula



35

1 where R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ are each selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl,
aryloxy, and alkoxy groups having up to 11 carbon atoms, and where any two of R₈, R₉,
R₁₀ and R₁₁ are additionally selected from a group consisting of inorganic atoms consisting
of halogen, sulfur and oxygen.

5 35. The composition as recited in claim 33 wherein the amine compound has the
formula



10 where R₁₂ and R₁₃ are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, aryl and alkyl
groups having up to twelve carbon atoms, and where R₁₄ is selected from the group
consisting of alkyl, aryl and hydroxyalkyl groups having up to 12 carbon atoms.

15 36. The composition as recited in claim 29 comprising catalyst in the range of from
5 to 25 percent by weight of the total composition.

20 37. A composite having a resin component comprising the composition prepared
according to claim 29.

25 38. An phenolic siloxane thermoset composition prepared by combining:
a phenolic novolac resin;
a formaldehyde donor;
a silicone intermediate; and
a sufficient amount of catalyst to facilitate curing the composition at temperatures
below 100°C, wherein the phenolic novolac resin, formaldehyde donor, and silicone
intermediate react to form an interpenetrating polymer network, wherein the phenolic resin
includes Si-O groups in its backbone, and wherein the composition comprises greater than
30 about 50 percent by weight of the phenolic novolac resin based on the total composition.

35 39. The composition as recited in claim 38 comprising silicone intermediate in the
range of from 0.5 to 35 percent by weight of the total composition.

40. The composition as recited in claim 38 wherein the catalyst is selected from the
group consisting of organometallic compounds, amine compounds, acids, bases and mixtures
thereof.

- 1 41. The composition as recited in claim 40 wherein the catalyst is a mixture of an
organometallic compound and an amine compound, and wherein the composition comprises
catalyst up to 10 percent of the total composition.
- 5 42. A composite having a resin component comprising the composition prepared
according to claim 38.
43. A composite pipe having a resin component comprising a phenolic siloxane
composition prepared by combining:
10 a phenolic resole resin;
 a silicone intermediate; and
 a sufficient amount of catalyst to effect cure, wherein the phenolic resole resin and
silicone intermediate react to form an interpenetrating polymer network of siloxane polymers
and phenolic polymers.
- 15 44. A foam formed from a blowing agent, a surfactant, and a phenolic siloxane
composition prepared by combining:
 a phenolic resole resin;
 a silicone intermediate; and
20 a sufficient amount of catalyst to facilitate curing the composition, wherein the
phenolic resole resin and siloxane intermediate react to form an interpenetrating polymer
network of siloxane polymers and phenolic polymers.
45. A method for forming a phenolic siloxane composition comprising the steps of:
25 combining a phenol ingredient with a silicone intermediate to form a mixture, wherein
silanol groups are present in the mixture and react with hydroxyl groups of the phenol
ingredient, and wherein the silanol groups react with other silanol groups to form a siloxane
polymer; and
 adding an aldehyde ingredient to the mixture to form a phenolic polymer, wherein
30 composition comprises an interpenetrating polymer network made up of the phenolic polymer
and the siloxane polymer.
46. A method for forming a phenolic siloxane composition comprising the steps of:
 combining a phenolic resole resin with a silicone intermediate to form a mixture, the
35 mixture including silanol groups, phenolic hydroxyl groups, and phenolic methylol hydroxyl
groups;
 reacting the silanol groups with at least one of the phenolic hydroxyl groups, and
phenolic methylol hydroxyl groups; and

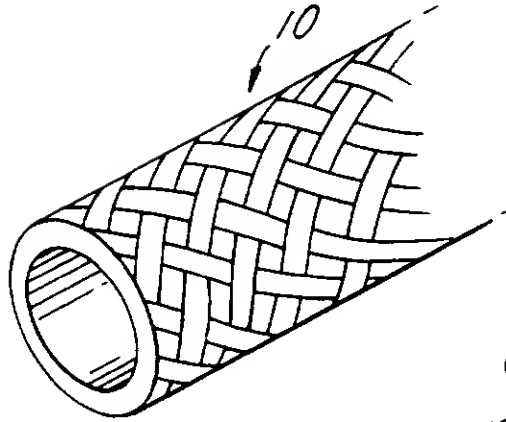
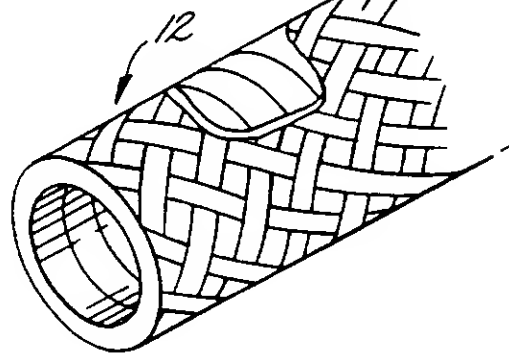
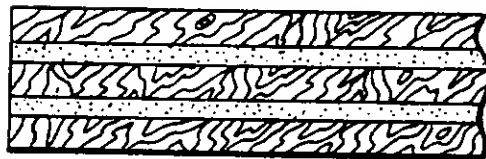
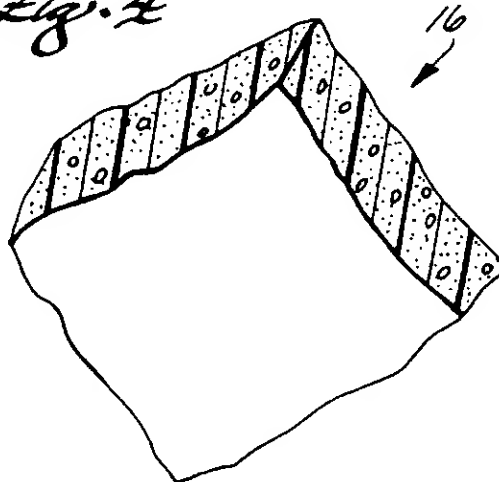
1 adding a sufficient amount of catalyst to the mixture to facilitate cure.

47. The method as recited in claim 46 comprising forming an interpenetrating
polymer network of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer from the mixture.

5 48. A method for forming a phenolic siloxane composition comprising the steps of:
combining a phenolic novolac resin with a formaldehyde donor and a silicone
intermediate to form a mixture, the mixture including silanol groups, and phenolic hydroxyl
groups;

10 reacting the silanol groups with the phenolic hydroxyl groups; and
adding a sufficient amount of catalyst to the mixture to facilitate cure.

49. The method as recited in claim 48 comprising forming an interpenetrating
polymer network of phenolic polymer and siloxane polymer from the mixture.

Fig. 1*Fig. 2**Fig. 3**Fig. 4*

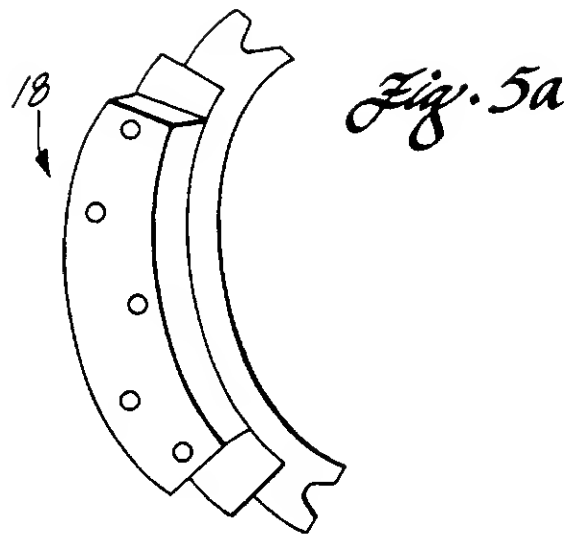
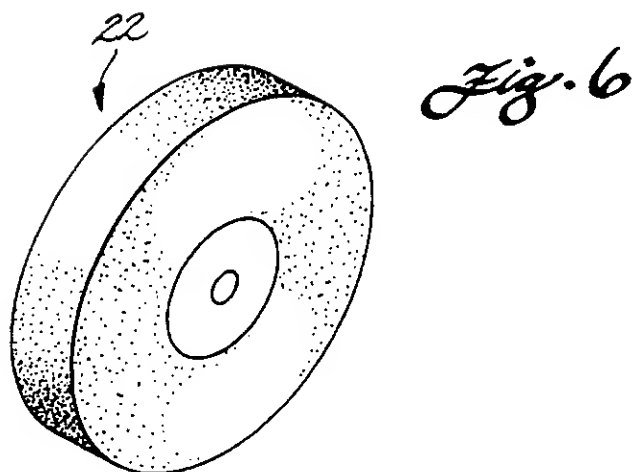
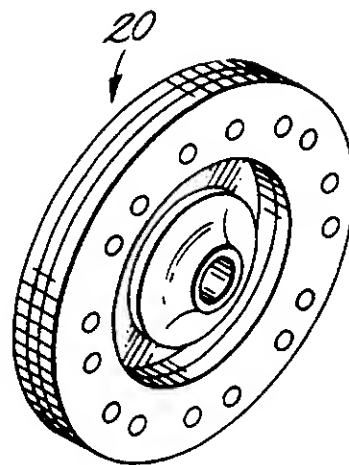


Fig. 5b



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C08L 61/10, 61/14, 83/06; C08G 77/16, 77/18; B32B 1/08, 27/42

US CL : 525/398, 393, 474, 903; 521/136, 154, 181; 428/447, 451, 36.9

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 525/398, 393, 474, 903; 521/136, 154, 181; 428/447, 451, 36.9

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 3,074,903 (FINCKE ET AL) 22 January 1963, see entire document	1-43, 46-49
X	US, A, 4,942,207 (LEE ET AL) 17 July 1990, see entire document	1-43, 45-49

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* Later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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